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REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE STATES PARTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 12, PARAGRAPH 1, OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SPORTS

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MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Government of Mexico, being aware of its obligations under the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, has taken all necessary steps to locate the Mexican athletes whose names appeared in the reports on sports contacts with South Africa drawn up by the Centre against Apartheid, for the purpose of urging them to undertake not to participate in any further activities held in South Africa until such time as that country totally and effectively eradicates the policy of apartheid.

2. As a result of the above, the athletes who attended the sports activities in South Africa, in violation of the Convention, were called upon by the Foreign Ministry of Mexico to sign written statements in which they undertook not to participate in any sports activities held in South Africa or in any other country that is known to apply segregationist policies. These statements were duly transmitted to the Centre against Apartheid.

3. By the same token, the Government of Mexico has disseminated widely and on the appropriate occasions its policy with regard to apartheid, as well as the text of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. This information has been distributed among the various clubs, associations and federations, as well as to national athletes, in order to discourage them as much as possible from participating in any sports activities held or organized in South Africa, and to warn them of the possibility that they might be subject to sanctions pursuant to article 6 of the Convention.

4. At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, having taken note of recent positive political developments in South Africa, adopted resolution 46/79 A, in which it called upon Member States to resume "sports links with unified non-racial sporting organizations of South Africa which have received endorsement by appropriate non-racial sporting organizations within South Africa".

5. Mexico has followed closely the process of profound change to which the Government and people of South Africa have committed themselves. Consequently, the Government of Mexico has begun to develop sports links with South Africa under the terms of resolution 46/79 A, as part of the process of normalization of its relations with South Africa which began on 24 March 1992.

6. Mexico also reiterates its willingness to continue applying the Convention to any State in which a segregationist regime might be institutionalized, in order to contribute to the total eradication of apartheid in the world.

NEPAL

[Original: English]

1. Nepal has always been strongly opposed to the system of apartheid in South Africa. Apartheid represents a most blatant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Government and the people of Nepal have always been at the forefront of the anti-apartheid movement. Nepal's consistent opposition to the system of apartheid has earned it the respect of the international community. As Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, we remain committed to the total eradication of apartheid from South Africa.

2. Nepal is a State Party to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and maintains no sporting contacts with apartheid South Africa. Moreover, the Government and the people of Nepal do not recognize any sports body, team or sportsmen that have maintained contacts with South Africa unless their names are cleared by the Special Committee against Apartheid. Nepal will continue to adhere to the Convention until the conditions set forth in it are fully met.

3. Nepal welcomes any development that leads to the evolution of the unified and non-racial sporting organizations within South Africa. In this connection, Nepal supports General Assembly resolution 46/79 A entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa", which was adopted without a vote in 1991. We believe that unified and non-racial sporting organizations could act as instruments in the eradication of apartheid by allowing the sportsmen and women who have been disadvantaged by apartheid to participate in the sporting events within and outside of South Africa.

4. We believe that only strict implementation of the 1989 consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa promises the creation of the necessary climate for negotiations for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. The signing of National Peace Accords and the setting-up of a negotiating process under the framework of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa were positive developments for creating a climate for negotiations. But the recurrent phenomenon of violence has threatened to derail the negotiations. We call upon the de Klerk Government to end violence and create the climate necessary for the resumption of negotiations for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

1. Nigeria's activist role against apartheid South Africa has never been in doubt. We have occupied the limelight for about three decades.

2. Both the Government and the people of Nigeria have remained opposed to the obnoxious policy of apartheid and resolved to fight it at every forum. The Government resolved early in its independence not to have any official, private, commercial, sporting and academic link with racist South Africa.

3. Nigeria, along with other African and Latin American countries, initiated and joined the movement for an international boycott of South Africa in the field of sports. These efforts and initiatives led to the Gleneagles Agreement against Apartheid in Sports, adopted by the Commonwealth heads of Government in London in 1977, as well as to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10 December 1985.

4. Prior to this, Nigeria did not have sporting or any other contacts with South Africa. The General Assembly's decision of December 1985 further strengthened Nigeria's resolve to isolate racist South Africa. Nigeria's National Sports Council has remained opposed to any form of sporting contact with South Africa. Our country has also played prominent roles in the International Olympic Commission, in terms of galvanizing world opinion against any sporting activities with racist South Africa.

5. However, encouraged by the considerable progress in the evolution of a unified and non-racial sports movement in South Africa as well as the general positive political developments in that country, the sporting bodies in Nigeria supported the reinstatement of South Africa to international sports.

6. In taking this decision, the Nigerian Government acted in accordance with decisions taken by the heads of State and Government of the Commonwealth in September 1991 and by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991 entitled "International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united non-racial and democratic South Africa".

7. The Government of Nigeria will continue to abide by the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and give full support to its provisions. The Government will continue to take total account of developments in South Africa, especially since it believes that the acclaimed progress in South Africa has not reached the stage of irreversibility.

TOGO

[Original: French]

1. The destructive consequences of the practice of apartheid affect every sphere of life in southern Africa.

2. Togo is following with great interest the recent developments in South Africa with regard to the political situation and in the area of sport.

3. It should be noted that marked progress is being made at the political, social, civic and sporting levels in South Africa, as a result of the implementation of the economic sanctions imposed upon that country.

4. We may single out a few positive results indicative of a relaxation in the area of sport, while bearing in mind that in South Africa politics and sport are never separate issues.

5. With regard to sport, the first positive manifestation of the progress made is the recognition by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee, which led to its well-deserved invitation to attend the 1992 Olympic Games, held in Barcelona, Spain, after the establishment by the Interim Olympic Committee of South Africa (INOCSA) of the following five conditions aimed at reintegrating South African sport in the Olympic movement:

- Abolition of apartheid;

- Requirement that INOCSA comply with the Olympic Charter in its structures and activities;

- Requirement that INOCSA make progress in establishing the fully fledged National Olympic Committee and encourage normalization of relations between its national federations and the international federations concerned;

- Continuation of endeavours to unify the various federations of sports on non-racial bases;

- Normalization of relations between INOCSA and the African sports organizations, particularly the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA).

6. However, in spite of the developments noted in South African social and political life, the massacre of 45 blacks in the Boipatong township on 17 June 1992 has called the entire process into question.

7. Nevertheless, the African National Congress (ANC) took the historic decision to authorize South African participation in the Barcelona Olympic Games, in which blacks and whites joined forces to defend their country's flag.

8. This is a consequence of the will of the South African authorities to find rational and peaceful human solutions to the problems undermining and rotting the fabric of the country.

9. Furthermore, at its fourteenth regular session held in Hammamet, Tunisia, on 20 and 21 February 1992, the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa recognized the multiracial sporting bodies of South Africa that exist for each individual sport.

10. This situation has also resulted in tours of South Africa by delegations of various sporting disciplines.

11. The delegation of the African Athletic Confederation, headed by its President, Mr. Lamine Diack, set the tone. It was followed by that of the IOC, headed by the Vice-President of IOC, Mr. Kéba M'Baye and including, in addition to Mr. Gosper, a member of IOC, Mr. Jean-Claude Ganga and Mr. Lamine Bah, the President and Secretary of ANOCA, respectively.

12. The African Football Confederation (CAF) also had to send representatives to South Africa on two occasions for information-gathering purposes.

13. However, these positive changes must be backed by constant efforts to achieve full integration of blacks and Coloured people into the political and sports life of that country.

14. This is why we should not give South Africa carte blanche unless the five conditions set by IOC are actually met.

15. It is the wish of the President of ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, that the slow and progressive evolution we have seen should be pursued by every means. This is why he continues to advise the international community to act with moderation, without succumbing to blind optimism, because there is still a long road ahead.

16. This is the reason why the South African sports authorities must receive encouragement for the progress made.

17. This encouragement will take the form of concerted action by all States parties that cherish peace and justice - by the entire international community - for the purpose of slowly but surely establishing a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa in which all its people, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy the same fundamental freedoms and human rights.

18. However, beyond this concerted action of the international community, which shall include putting modulated pressure on the South African authorities, as dictated by events, it is the responsibility of the South African authorities to take immediate, energetic and consistent measures to end the violence and acts of terrorism reported here and there.

19. The will to do this must be shown by those most directly concerned, by the very people whose duty it is to enhance the socio-political climate conducive to negotiations through actions conditioned by:

- Releasing all political prisoners;

- Authorizing the unhindered return of refugees and exiles;

- Repealing repressive and discriminatory legislation still in place.

20. It is on this basis that my country, Togo, calls the international community as its witness in inviting all of the people of South Africa to come together in a sports-minded spirit of tolerance and fair play. Such a humanitarian position will allow them to advance towards justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for the healthy practice of sports in everyday life and the advent of a new racial order in South Africa.